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A

COMPLETE TREATISE

ON

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

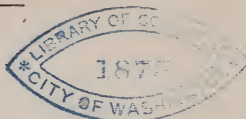
A NEW AND SUPERIOR METHOD OF TEACHING
AND LEARNING TO READ IN FRENCH
BY INVARIABLE RULES.

ADAPTED TO ADULTS OR CHILDREN.

BY

PAUL E. GIRARD,

FRENCH TEACHER AT THE FEMALE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA.



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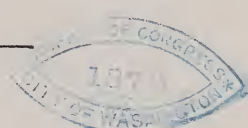
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PAUL E. GIRARD.

COMPLETE TREATISE

ON

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

§ I. OF THE FRENCH ALPHABET AND ACCENTS.

1. We express our thoughts in writing by means of conventional characters, which are called *alphabetical letters*. An *alphabet* is a list of all the characters necessary to represent the sounds of a language.

2. The French alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, of which the following are the names and the order :

A, *ah* ; B, *bay* ; C, *say* ; D, *day* ; E, *a* ; F, *eff* ; G, *jay* ; H, *ash* ; I, *e* ; J, *jee* ; K, *kah* ; L, *ell* ; M, *emm* ; N, *enn* ; O, *o* ; P, *pay* ; Q*, *qu* ; R, *err* ; S, *ess* ; T, *tay* ; U* ; V, *vay* ; X, *eeks* ; Y, *e grec* ; Z, *zed* ; W, *double v (vay)*.

3. These letters are of two kinds, the *vowels* and the *consonants*. The French vowels are the same as those used in Eng-

* U has no equivalent name in English : its pronunciation is given in No. 10. Q. This letter is pronounced as *cu* (the French *u*).

-
1. How do we express our thoughts ? What is called an alphabet ?—
2. How many letters has the French alphabet ? What are their names and their order ?—3. How do you divide these letters ? Give the names of the vowels ; of the consonants.

lish, viz. : a, e, i, o, u, y. The consonants also are the same as in English : b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, w.

4. The names of the letters given in No. 2 have nothing to do with the pronunciation of French words.

5. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u, y*, produce by their combination with other letters many other simple sounds, which may be considered as vowels.

6. Some particular marks, called *accents*, are essential to the orthography of the French words, and affect their sounds. The *acute accent* (') is put upon *e* only. The *grave accent* (`) is put upon *a, e, u*, but affects only the pronunciation of *e*. The *circumflex accent* (^) is put upon any vowel, and gives to it a broad sound. The *cedilla* (ç) gives to the *c* the sound of *s*, before *a, o, u*. The *diæresis* or *trema* is sometimes placed over a vowel, to indicate that that vowel has to be sounded by itself, as a simple sound. The *apostrophe* indicates the elision of a vowel.

7. The French pronunciation is based upon the perfect knowledge of four kinds of *sounds* with which French words are formed, viz. : *The simple sounds, the compound sounds, the nasal sounds, and the syllabic sounds*. Diphthongs, being the union of two of the above-named sounds, pronounced in one syllable, are not treated as separate sounds.

8. Consonants, called also *articulations*, are divided into four classes, viz. : *The simple articulations, the compound articulations, the double and the triple articulations*.

OF THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

§ II. OF THE SIMPLE SOUNDS.

9. There are in French eight simple sounds formed from the vowels *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The vowel *e* having three different sounds,

4. Do the names of the letters of the French alphabet affect the pronunciation of French words?—5. What do you remark in the vowels?—6. What marks are essential for the orthography of French words? Which are the accents, and upon which letters do you place them? What is the use of a cedilla? What is the use of a trema? What does the apostrophe show?—7. On what is the French pronunciation based?—8. How are the consonants divided?—9. How many simple sounds are there in French?

the acute and grave accents are placed upon it to distinguish them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a,	e,	é,	è,	i,	o,	u,	y
They sound as							
<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ee</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ee</i>	
in shall,	in sister,	in ale,	in there,	in sleep,	in not.	See No. 10,	in sleep.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

10. *Remarks upon the simple sounds.*—The circumflex accent is sometimes used upon *a, e, i, o, u*, thus: *â, ê, î, ô, û*, and in that case each sound is pronounced broader, viz.: *â* as *a* in *far*; *ê* as *e* in *there*, but prolonged; *î* as *e* in *me*; *ô* as *o* in *no*; *û* as the French *u* given below, but prolonged. The simple sound *a*, when placed before the letter *s*, sounds generally as *a* in *far*, not as *a* in *shall*. The letter *o* when placed before *s*, sounds as *o* in *no*, but not as *o* in *not*. The simple sound *u* is obtained correctly in the following manner: Place the lips, the cheeks, and the tongue in position as if you were going to whistle, then letting the breath pass through the small oval formed by the lips, you have the French *u*.

§ III. OF THE SIMPLE ARTICULATIONS.

11. The *simple articulations* are simply the consonants. To articulate them it is necessary to take one of the French vowels, as consonants have no sound of themselves. Let us then take the simple sound *e* to articulate them on it, and it will show us how to articulate them on any other sound: *be, ce, de, fe, ge, he, je, ke, le, me, ne, pe, re, se, te, ve. xe ze.*

12. *Remarks upon simple articulations.*—In French the simple consonants are articulated exactly as English, with these few exceptions:—1. *C* = *k* before *a, o, u*. 2. *Ç* (cedilla) = *s*

Which vowel has three sounds? How do you distinguish these sounds? Give each simple sound.—10. Give the sound of each vowel having a circumflex accent on it. How are the letters *a* and *o* sounded before *s*? 11. Can you articulate a consonant without a vowel?—12. How are French consonants articulated? State what is peculiar to *C, G, H, R, X, W*.

before *a, o, u*. 3. *C* = *s* before *e, é, è, i, y*. 4. *G* = *j* before *e, é, è, i, y*. 5. *G* sounds hard as in *gallop* before *a, o, u*. 6. *H* is in French *mute* or *aspirate*: when *mute*, the elision of a vowel takes place before it; when *aspirated*, no elision of vowel takes place—but whether *aspirate* or *mute*, the *h* is not articulated in French. Words in which the *h* is aspirated are given in No. 68. 7. *R* = *rr* in English. 8. *X* = *gz* in English. 9. *W* is employed in words adopted from foreign languages. French people articulate it as *v*, but in proper names they endeavor to pronounce it as a native.

13. The pupil must practise the following syllables in every way until he knows them well; then he will be able to read without any difficulty all the French words formed only with simple sounds and simple articulations.

§ IV. SYLLABLES FORMED WITH A SIMPLE SOUND AND A SIMPLE ARTICULATION.

14.

ba cy du fo gi h è j é ke la my nu po ri s è té ve xa zy
 be ca dy fu go hi j è k é le ma ny pu ro si t è vé xe za
 bé ce da fy gu ho ji k è l é me na py ru so ti v è x é ze
 bè cé de fa gy hu jo ki l è m é ne pa ry su to vi x è z é
 bi c è dé fe ga hy ju ko li m è n é pe ra sy tu vo xi z è
 bo ci d è fé ge ha jy ku lo mi n è pé re sa ty vu xo zi
 bu co di f è gé he ja ky lu mo ni p è r é se ta vy xu zo
 by cu do fi g è h é je ka ly mu no pi r è s é te va xy zu

§ V. A FEW RULES ABOUT FRENCH READING.

15. In French words there is no *accent* upon a particular syllable, as in English and several other languages. Every syllable of a French word is pronounced one after another, without accenting one more than another.

16. In order to pronounce French words correctly, it is necessary to know how to divide them into syllables; the rule for this is easy, but differs entirely from the English one.

14. Practise the syllables given in No. 14.—15. Is there any accent in French words as in English? How must syllables be pronounced?

17. There are in a French word as many syllables as sounds, either *simple*, *compound*, *nasal*, or *syllabic*; and each sound ends a syllable. Ex.: *Rapidité* has four syllables, because that word possesses four sounds, *a*, *i*, *i*, *é*. The division of each syllable takes place after each sound, thus: *Ra pi di té*. This is a general rule. To avoid doubt, remember that one consonant between two sounds always begins a syllable, and never ends one.

18. The simple sound *e* is nearly silent at the end of words, but causes the articulation with which it forms a syllable to be articulated. Ex.: *Dame*, *Da-me*, pronounced *Dam'*. This *e* is entirely silent at the end of words when coming after a vowel. Ex.: *Jolie*, *joli*. It is dropped in the middle of words for the sake of euphony. Ex.: *Fumera*, *fu-me-ra*, pronounced *fu-m'-ra*. It is always sounded in monosyllables, but when two monosyllables follow each other the *e* of the second is dropped gently. Ex.: *Ne le lavera . . .*, pronounced *ne l' la v' ra . . .*. When three monosyllables follow each other the middle one only is dropped. Ex.: *Je ne le ma . . .*, pronounced *je n' le ma . . .*

19. To avoid confusion, other rules will be given in due time. I will explain here a new way of spelling words before reading them. Pronounce only the sounds of the following sentence, *Papa fumera sa pipe*, thus: *a, a, u, e, a, a, i, e*. Now articulate upon each of the sounds the articulation placed before them, thus: *Pa-pa fu-me-ra sa pi-pe*, as you have been taught in No. 14, and then read fluently the whole sentence: *Papa fumera sa pipe*.

The pupil will proceed thus in all the following reading exercises, until able to read fluently any French sentence.

17. How do you distinguish the syllables of a word? Where does the division of each syllable take place? Give an example. What is said concerning a consonant between two vowels?—18. State, and illustrate, what you know about the simple sound *e*.—19. Illustrate the new way of spelling a sentence to learn French pronunciation.

§ VI. WORDS AND SENTENCES TO SPELL AND READ.

(Application of every preceding rule.)

20. La caravane. La Havane. L'épi. L'épée. Le café. Le modèle. La rapidité d'une locomotive. Cora finira sa robe de calicot. Sabine lavera la figure de Jérôme. Jérôme se lève à midi. Caroline va à l'école de madame Valère. Papa ira à la filature. Ma mère habitera la capitale l'été. Le pilote a vu le navire. Le canari a été tué. Zoé a vu la pyramide. Ovide polira une lame. Papa a une pipe, ma mère a une robe de calicot. Sara a tenu sa parole. Valère a bu du café moka. La pelote a été dévidée. Zémire a tué le joli canari de Polydore. Papa va à la cabane.

§ VII. OF THE COMPOUND SOUNDS.

21. We have in French five *compound sounds*. They are formed with two or three vowels, but they are pronounced as a simple sound, never as a diphthong. Three of them are merely different ways to write the simple sounds *o*, *e*, *è*. One is pronounced as *oo* in the English word *cool*, and the last is the irregular diphthong *oi* used exceptionally as a compound sound.

22.

COMPOUND SOUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5
au	eu	ai	ou	oi
eau	œu	ei		

They sound as

$\overbrace{o \text{ in } no}$	$\overbrace{e \text{ (graver)}}$	$\overbrace{è}$	$\overbrace{oo \text{ in } cool}$	$\overbrace{oè}$
1	2	3	4	5

23. *Remarks upon the compound sounds.*—*Au* at the begin-

20. Pronounce the sounds only of the reading exercise No. 20. Read every word and sentence by syllable. Read the whole several times. (Teachers will now dictate a few sentences from the reading lesson just learned, for the cultivation of the hearing only, and to prepare the pupils little by little to the dictations of the second book of this course.)—**21.** How are the compound sounds formed?—**22.** How do you write the first compound sound? The second, the third, the fourth, the fifth? Pronounce each one.—**23.** Give the remarks upon the compound sounds.

ning of words sounds generally as *o* in *come* or *not*, but at the end as *o* in *no*. *Eau* sounds always as *o* in *no*. *Eu* has two sounds—that of *e* in French words of more than one syllable, and a much graver sound in words of one syllable. *Œu* sounds as *eu* in monosyllables. *Ai* sounds as *è* everywhere except in the termination of verbs used in the first person singular of the past definite and future simple, in which cases it sounds as *é*. *Ei* sounds always as *è*. *Ou* sounds as *oo* in the English word *cool*. *Oi* sounds as the French diphthong *oè*.

24. In words of more than one syllable the division of the syllables takes place after each compound sound. When the pupil spells he must never divide the sound in spelling each letter composing it, but he must pronounce the sound itself. Ex.: *Couteau*. When spelling that word do not say *c, o, u, cou; t, e, a, u, teau; couteau*; but spell thus: *ou, cou; eau, teau; couteau*. Make use of this way of spelling with every French sound, either *simple, compound, nasal* or *syllabic*.

25. SYLLABLES FORMED OF A COMPOUND SOUND AND A SIMPLE ARTICULATION.

bau	beau	cau	ceau	ceu	cœu	cai	cei	clou
foi	gau	geau	heu	jœu	kai	lei	mou	moi
roi	sau	seu	seau	tai	tei	vou	voi	xau
zeu	zai	vau	leu	rai	dou	boi	beau	soi

§ VII. WORDS AND SENTENCES TO SPELL AND READ.

(Application of every preceding rule.)

26. Une coupe. La foule. Le moine. La reine. Le joujou. Le locataire, l'autorité. Le capitaine. Laure a une voiture. Laura a vu une baleine. J'irai à la foire de Beaucaire. Hilaire coupera le Rameau béni. Pauline aura toute la peine. Voilà le bureau d'acajou. Made-

24. When does the syllabic division take place in words composed of compound sounds? Spell the words *couteau* and *vaucouleure*.—26. Spell the sounds. Read by syllables, and read fluently the words and sentences in No. 26. (Dictation.)

leine a douté de toi. J'ai coupé le beau Rameau de ma mère. Émile aura le joli couteau d'ivoire. Caroline sera sage à l'école. Voilà une soucoupe neuve. Ovide aura de la mémoire. J'irai jeudi au Séminaire. Voilà le beau capitaine. J'aurai une gaule de saule. Ma voiture a suivi la route du Poitou. Macaire aura du gateau. Voilà le domaine de Laure. Laure aime la nouveauté. J'ai vu le hameau de René. Je boirai de l'eau de Seine. Laura sera jeudi à Pau. Coupe-moi de la toile neuve. Pauline a sa robe de moire.

§ IX. OF THE NASAL SOUNDS.

27. *Nasal sounds* are the combination of any vowel with the letter *n* or *m*. These sounds are peculiar to French, and they require a little attention from the learner.

28. We have in French four nasal sounds—but the first is spelled in four ways, the second in seven, the third in two, the fourth in three.

29.

NASAL SOUNDS.

1	2	3	4
an am	in im ain	on om	un um
en em	yn ym aim		eun
	ein		

30. The first sounds as *an* in *want*, the second as *in* in *faint*, the third as *on* in *wont*; the fourth has no equivalent sound in English. Self-learners will do well to have the nasal sounds pronounced to them by a Frenchman.

27. How are the nasal sounds formed? How many are there? How many ways are there to spell the first? The second? The third? The fourth? Spell the four ways of the first nasal sound. The seven of the second. The two of the third. The three of the fourth.—30. Pronounce the four nasal sounds.

31. SYLLABLES FORMED OF A NASAL SOUND AND A SIMPLE ARTICULATION.

ban	bin	bon	bun	ben	bain	bom	can	cen	cain
cein	con	cun	cyn	dam	dim	don	dun	fan	fen
fin	fein	fon	fun	gan	gen	gim	gain	gon	gun
han	hon	jan	jam	jen	jin	jom	kam	kin	kon
lem	lym	pen	pain	pon	pun	gan	gin	ren	ram
ryn	rain	ron	run	reun	rom	lan	lam	len	lem
len	lim	lain	laim	lein	ron	ram	man	mon	main
nen	nin	non	san	sen	sin	sym	son	tan	tyn
van	von	xan	xain	zon	zen	zaim	zum	zun	zon

32. *General rules upon nasal sounds.*—When the letter *n* or *m* is placed between two vowels, the nasal sound never takes place, because in that case the *n* or *m* begins a syllable, but never ends one.

Remember this rule. One articulation between two vowels always begins a syllable and never ends one. Ex.: *inoui*, is divided thus: *i-nou-i*; *Américaine*, *A-mé-ri-cai-ne*.

There is also no nasal sound when the *n* or *m* is doubled. The division of the syllables takes place before the doubled *n* or *m*. Ex.: *bonne*, *bo-nne*; *immobile*, *i-mmo-bi-le*; but there are exceptions in a few verbs, such as *ennuyer*, to be pronounced *en-nui-ié*; pronouncing the nasal sound (*en*).

33. When spelled, nasal sounds must not be divided. Ex.: *Pantalon*, do not spell: *P, a, n, pan*; *t, a, ta*; *l, o, n, lon*; *pantalon*; but spell thus: *an, pan*; *a, ta*; *on, lon*; *pantalon*.

31. Read these syllables.—32. Is there any nasal sound when *n* or *m* is placed between two vowels? Also when double *m* or *n* is between two vowels? Give an example.—33. Spell the word *pantalon* according to rule 33.

§ X. WORDS AND SENTENCES TO SPELL AND READ.

(Application of every preceding rule.)

34. Demain, enfantin, invendu, humain, suzerain. Une anse. Une bonté, un conte, un comte, le manteau, un gouljon, une peinture, la fente, un homme ganté, un jambon, de la confiture, une honte, un lambin, une lambine, un Américain, une Américaine. Aucun, aucune, certain, certaine, J'ai un bon pantalon de Nankin. Mon vin nouveau sera bon, papa le goûtera, ma mère en boira demain lundi. Simon aura un manteau de laine. Napoléon fonda un empire. Antonin aime la peinture. Maman sera lundi à Lyon. Mon père ira Samedi à Macon. Le maçon a tombé. Romain a vendu le moulin de son père à son cousin. Mon cousin Valentin, ma cousine Valentine. Je t'ai vendu une bonne boîte neuve. Je t'ai rendu ton coupon de rente. Olympe tombe en syncope. Paulin a vu le médecin, son cousin a reçu du pain béni du curé de Meudon. J'aime le bon vin, j'en aurai une demi-pinte demain matin. Ma tante me répéta le symbole. Aubin boira de l'eau à la fontaine voisine.

§ XI. OF THE COMPOUND ARTICULATIONS.

35. *Compound articulations* are formed of two consonants, articulated in a particular way, different from the English; two of them are formed with the letter *u*.

We have in French six principal *compound articulations*, viz. :

1	2	3	4	5	6
⏟	⏟	⏟	⏟	⏟	⏟
che	phe	gne	ille	que	gue

34. Spell the sounds. Read by syllables, and read fluently the words and sentences in No. 34.—35. How are the compound articulations formed? How many principal compound articulations are there in French? How are they spelled? Articulate them on the simple sound *e*.

36. Take the simple sound *e* to articulate them on it :

1. *Ch* is articulated as *sh* in English, *she, che.*

2. *Ph* “ “ *f* “ “ or French, *fe, phe.*

3. *Gn* “ “ *gn* “ *mignonette,* *gne, gne.*

4. *Ill.* This compound articulation is called in French the *liquid double l*; the vowel *i* placed before the liquid double *l* is never sounded if preceded by another vowel; it only shows that the double *l* following it has to be articulated on the next sound, as *eye* or *ill* in the English word *brilliant*. This liquid sound never occurs after any other vowel but *i*. (See *ll*, No. 68.)

5. *Qu* is always articulated as *k* in French: *ke, . . . que.*

6. *Gu* “ “ as *g* before *a, o, u*. (See No. 12, *gue.*)

37. *Bb, cc, dd, ff, gg, ll, mm, nn, pp, rr, ss, tt,* are articulated in French as the simple articulations *b, c, d, &c.* (See No. 11.)

In the articulations *th, rh, d'h, j'h, l'h,* the *h* being always silent in French, articulate *t, r, d, j, l,* over the *h* upon the following sound.

38. SYLLABLES FORMED OF A SIMPLE, COMPOUND OR NASAL SOUND, AND A COMPOUND ARTICULATION.

cha	che	ché	chè	chi	cho	chu	chy
pha	phe	phé	phè	phi	pho	phu	phy
gna	gne	gné	gnè	gni	gno	gnu	gny
illa	ille	illé	illè	illi	illo	illu	illy
qua	que	qué	què	qui	quo	què	quy
gua	gue	gué	guè	gui	guo	guè	guy
chau	cheu	chai	chou	chei	cheau	chai	chei
phau	pheu	phai	phou	phai	pheau	phoeu	phai
gnau	gneu	gnai	gnou	gnoi	gneau	gneu	gnei
illau	illeu	illai	illau	illoi	illeau	illou	illei
phan	phin	phon	phun	phein	phain	phom	pheim
chan	chin	chon	chun	cham	chein	chom	chum
gnan	gnin	gnon	gnun	gnen	gnein	gnom	gnum
illen	illin	illon	illun	illan	illain	illom	illum
quan	quin	quon	qu'un	quen	quim	quom	qu'un

37. How are the double consonants *bb, cc, &c.*, articulated? Also *th, rh, &c.*—38. Read the syllables in No. 38.

guan	guin	guon	guin	guan	guon	guin	guon
bbé	ffai	llon	mme	nna	ppen	rrom	ssin
ttan	thé	rhyn	d'ho	j'hu	l'ha	n'ha	l'hi
illon	d'hai	mme	ssou	rhin	thieu	sson	ppou
ppen	mmi	nnan	ccou	ddin	illon	qu'on	qu'au

N. B.—A few of the above syllables are never used, but they have been placed here for practice.

§ XII. WORDS AND SENTENCES TO SPELL AND READ.

(Application of every preceding rule.)

39. L'anche, l'agneau, la bague, le baillon, une baignoire, la coque, le caillou, la chaussure, une chose digne, un évêque déchu, une lame dérouillée. Une futaille vide, le feuillage, une nymphe, ma paillasse, son rhume, la rognure. Philippe chanta une chanson à mon ami Benjamin. Séraphine acheta un peigne d'ivoire. J'ai dérouillé mon couteau. Napoléon gagna la bataille de Montévidéo. Le chateau sera magnifique. Voilà le feuilleton qui amusa mon père. Le quinquina a guéri Dominique. J'ai bu du vin de Champagne à la campagne. Pamphile a soigné Mathieu. Agathe achetera une guimpe à la foire de Pantin. J'acheterai un beau chapeau de paille. J'habiterai la campagne l'été. Voilà un beau médaillon. Je commanderai son bataillon demain à la revue. Jean a vendu son agneau. Le Rhône a inondé la campagne de Lyon à Avignon. Jean a un bon rhume. Mathieu a une futaille vide. Le phare guide le navire qui arrivera demain matin. La houille chauffe le salon. Fanchon dansera un quadrille. Donne-moi du thé ou du café. Je donnerai un morceau de pain à ton cousin. Il sera à la maison demain matin de bonne heure.

39. Spell the sounds. Read by syllables, and read fluently the words and sentences in No. 39. (Dictation.)

§ XIII. OF THE SYLLABIC SOUNDS.

40. These sounds are formed of a simple or compound vowel and a consonant. The vowels retain the sound they have received when treated as simple or compound sounds. The vowel *e* forms an exception, and sounds in syllabic sounds as the simple sound *è*. Ex.: *eb, ec, ed, &c.*, sound as *èb, èc, èd, &c.*

Syllabic sounds if spelled, must not also be divided. Ex.: *Journal*. Do not spell *j, o, u, r, jour; n, a, l, nal; journal*; but spell in this way: *our, jour; al, nal; journal*.

For the division into syllables, remember that it takes place after each sound, whether simple, compound, nasal, or syllabic. Ex.: *Une lampe de vermeil*, is divided thus: *U-ne lam-pe de ver-meil*.

41.

SYLLABIC SOUNDS FORMED

FROM SIMPLE VOWELS OR SOUNDS.						FROM COMPOUND VOWELS OR SOUNDS.				
<i>a,</i>	<i>e(è),</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>u,</i>	<i>y.</i>	<i>au,</i>	<i>eu,</i>	<i>ai,</i>	<i>ou,</i>	<i>oi.</i>
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	“	“	“	“	“	“
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	“	“	“	“	“	“
ad	ed	id	od	ud	“	“	“	“	“	“
af	ef	if	of	uf	yf	“	euf	“	“	oif
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	“	aug	œuf	“	oug	“
al	el	il	ol	ul	yl	aul	“	“	oul	oil
ap	ep	ip	op	up	“	“	eur	“	“	“
ar	er	ir	or	ur	yr	aur	œur	air	our	oir
as	es	is	os	us	ys	aus	“	“	ous	“
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	“	“	“	“	“	“

SYLLABIC FINAL LIQUID SOUNDS.

42. The following sounds are only used at the ends of words.

40. How are the syllabic sounds formed? What sounds have the vowels? How is the vowel *e* sounded in syllabic sounds? Give an example. How do you spell syllabic sounds? Spell *journal*. Where does the division of syllables take place?—41. Pronounce the syllabic sounds.—42. How many final liquid syllabic sounds are there? Spell the first, the second, the third, the fourth. Pronounce the first, the second, the third, the fourth.

The *il* is liquid, and pronounced exactly as explained for the liquid *ill* in No. 36.

1	2	3	4
$\overbrace{euil,}$	$\overbrace{œil,}$	$\overbrace{ail,}$	$\overbrace{eil.}$

43. *Euil* and *œil*, sound as *e-eye*; *ail*, as *a-eye*; *eil*, as *è-eye*. Self-learners will do well to have them pronounced to them by a Frenchman

44. SYLLABLES FORMED OF A SYLLABIC SOUND AND A SIMPLE OR COMPOUND ARTICULATION.

bac	bal	bar	bec	ber	bil	bir	bel
bol	bur	bœuf	bour	car	cer	cir	col
cor	cul	cur	dar	der	dir	dar	dur
deur	fac	far	fer	fif	fil	fir	four
gar	ger	gir	gor	hec	her	hor	jar
jil	jour	ker	kir	lac	lar	las	ler
lor	leur	lour	mar	mas	mer	mir	mol
mar	mur	nor	nul	neur	nheur	pal	par
per	pif	paf	paul	peur	pour	sil	soc
sal	roc	sac	sal	sec	ser	sar	suc
sul	sur	sair	tel	ter	tic	tac	tir
tyr	val	var	ver	vif	vil	vir	vis
vol	var	ceuil	feuil	teuil	bail	cail	mail
pail	rail	tail	meil	teil	veil	char	cher
gnal	teur	gneuil	poil	nair	chair	seul	cœur
voir	l'œil	gneur	gnoir	geur	l'œuf	zail	teil

§ XIV. WORDS AND SENTENCES TO SPELL AND READ.

(Application of the forty-four preceding numbers.)

45. Une arme, l'ardeur, un amiral, une borne, le balcon, la bordure, la carte, le carton dégarni, un delta, un dortoir, l'émail, le cheval, le bonsoir, l'azur du ciel, l'alambic, le canif, le fauteuil, le lorgnon, la barbe rouge.

Il y a une lanterne sourde sur la table de la cuisine. Voilà un insecte sur l'herbe du jardin. Le remède calma

44. Read the syllables in No. 44.—45. Spell the sounds. Read by syllables, and read fluently the words and sentences in No. 45. (Dictation.)

la douleur de mon père. Je lirai le journal du soir. Martin boira la liqueur que lui versera le docteur. Victor a vu le conducteur de la voiture. Sylvain écouta le sermon du curé. Samuel portera le fardeau de sa sœur. Voilà un beau tambour major de la garde impériale. Le garde mobile a été tué par la chute d'un mur. J'ai acheté une lampe de vermeil pour ma mère. Martin a perdu son lorgnon d'or, son mouchoir, ainsi que sa canne. Adolphe a retrouvé sa carte de visite. Mathilde a mérité une récompense. J'ai dormi une heure sur le fauteuil du salon rouge. Luc sera de retour ce soir au manoir. Urbain a gardé mon cheval pour pouvoir revenir demain matin à la pointe du jour.

§ XV. OF THE DOUBLE AND TRIPLE ARTICULATIONS.

46. A double and triple articulation is, as its name indicates, two or three consonants to be articulated upon a sound. We will articulate them also upon the simple sound *e*.

47. DOUBLE AND TRIPLE ARTICULATIONS.

ble	cle	fle	gle	ple	bre	cre
dre	fre	gre	pre	tre	vre	sbe
sce	sle	sme	spe	ste	pse	pne
mne	ccele	ffe	pple	bbre	ccre	ffre
ppre	ttre	phre	thre	scle	scree	sple
spre	sqre	stre	sthe	sphe	sque	chle
chre						

48. SYLLABLES FORMED OF A DOUBLE AND TRIPLE ARTICULATION, AND A SIMPLE, COMPOUND, NASAL, AND SYLLABIC SOUND.

bla	ble	blé	blè	bli	blu	blai	blou
bloi	blan	blen	cla	cle	clé	clo	clu
clai	clou	cloi	blir	fle	flé	flè	flan
gla	glou	pla	plé	plei	plo	plai	ploi
plan	plain	plon	bra	brè	bri	brc	bru

46. What is a double and triple articulation?—47. Articulate them on the simple sound *e*.—48. Read the syllables in No. 48.

brai	brou	brun	brin	bron	brun	broc	era
cré	crê	cri	cru	creu	crai	crou	croi
cran	crain	crin	dra	dre	dré	dri	dro
drau	dreau	droi	fra	fre	fré	frê	fri
froi	frac	gra	gre	gré	grè	gri	gro
gru	groi	pra	pre	pré	prè	prê	pri
pro	pru	prau	preu	prai	prou	proi	tra
tre	tré	trè	trê	tri	tro	tru	traï
trou	troi	treil	vra	vre	vri	vro	vrai
sbi	sta	sté	smo	stuc	spar	svel	sphè
sque	sbla	scélé	sfla	sphin	sbrè	phlè	phry
chlo	chrè	thra	blir	blau	trom	sphé	psau
chro	mnè	phra	pneu	spec	bloc	frai	crac
psal	trou	clou	chry	grain	frau	plan	crac
broc	crin	tha	splen	plan	slain	cro	cla

49. WORDS AND SENTENCES TO SPELL AND READ.

(Application of every preceding rule.)

Un arbre, la flotte, brusque, de l'ambre, novembre, décembre, une branche d'arbre, le troupeau, la grenouille, une fleuriste, la patrouille, un drôle, vendredi, mercredi. Mon frère prendra son livre, il le fera voir à sa sœur. Claude traversa Grenoble en chemin-de-fer. Grégoire me prêta sa plume pour écrire mon devoir. J'ai vu votre bibliothèque. Je prendrai de l'encre noire. André me prêta son sabre le jour de ma fête. Blanche écrira au tableau son problème d'arithmétique. Frédéric a sonné la cloche de l'église. Il apprendra l'orthographe à l'école du soir. Clotilde entonna un psaume à l'église Sainte Béatrice. André comprendra le motif qui lui fera faire ce travail. Sylvestre consulta son oncle. François a cassé une tasse de porcelaine. Françoise a planté un arbre; une branche de l'arbre a été cassée par l'orage. Prête-moi ta plume neuve pour écrire une page d'écriture. J'achèterai une table ronde

49. Spell the sounds. Read by syllable, and read fluently the words and sentences in No. 49. (Dictation.)

pour le salon. J'irai voir Claire lundi ou mardi, mercredi ou jeudi, vendredi ou samedi. Il sera dimanche à sa maison de campagne. Le drapeau tricolore de la République Française a été arboré sur le chateau, à la place de celui du roi de France.

§ XVII. OF THE FRENCH DIPHTHONGS.

50. A diphthong is a coalition or union of two sounds pronounced in one syllable. To pronounce a diphthong well, the learner must distinguish at sight of what kind of sounds the diphthong is formed.

You know that simple sounds are merely the vowels. The compound sounds are formed with two or three vowels, the nasal with one or two vowels and the letter *n* or *m*. Syllabic sounds do not form any diphthong with other sounds.

It is easy to see that a diphthong is no difficulty.

51. PRINCIPAL DIPHTHONGS.

DIPHTHONGS	FORMED FROM THE SOUNDS	EXAMPLES.
oeu	ou and eu . .	Il a été un joueur effréné.
oui	ou " i . .	Oui, Louise jouira de la vie.
oué	ou " é . .	Il a été enroué cette semaine.
oua	ou " a . .	Ce rouage va mal aujourd'hui.
ouon	ou " on . .	Nous jouons, nous louons (<i>s</i> silent)
oin	o " in . .	Un coin, un soin, loin, du foin.
ouan	ou " an . .	La ville de Rouen est grande.
ueu	u " eu . .	Paul sera respectueux (<i>x</i> silent).
ui	u " i . .	Donne-lui ce cuir. C'est la ruine.
ué	u " é . .	Il l'a tué. J'ai vu une nuée noire.
ua	u " a . .	Voici un nuage. Il continua.
uin	u " in . .	Juin sera un beau mois.
iou	i " ou . .	La chiourme sera abolie.
ieu	i " eu . .	Un lieu. Dieu. Adieu.
iai, ié	i " é . .	Je me confiai à son amitié.
ia	i " a . .	Il paria un diamant (<i>t</i> silent).
ian	i " an . .	Ce négociant a été confiant (<i>t</i> silent.)
ion	i " on . .	La passion, un lion. La ville de Riom.
ien (<i>almost always</i>)	i " in . .	Ce lien ne tiendra à rien.
ien (<i>in a few nouns</i>)	i " en . .	Une cliente, une patience.

50. What is a diphthong?—51. Spell the diphthongs in No. 51, and read the examples. (Dictation.)

§ XVIII. EXCEPTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES.

52. Exceptions are as important to be well understood as the sounds just learned. Without their knowledge the learner is stopped on the first line of a French book, sometimes on the first word. Some of the following exceptions are general, some are not. We have placed the exceptions to be considered as general rules from No. 53 to No. 58; and those which are not general from No. 59 to No. 68.

53. The sound *e* is not pronounced after *g* before *a*, *o*, but it gives to that letter the articulation of *j*. Ex.: *Gea, geo = ja, jo. Il songea au bourgeois qui nagea.* It is not sounded in the verb To Have. Ex.: *eu = u, j'eus, tu eus, il eut, &c.*

54. The sound *e* sounds as *è* when placed before a doubled consonant. Ex.: *Elle, cette = èle, cète, &c.; La belle chapelle où on dira la messe sera celle de Grenelle.*

55. The letter *s* is articulated as *z* when placed between two vowels, but double *s* is always articulated as *s*, never as *z*. Ex.: *Aise = aize, &c. Je serai bien aise de voir mon voisin. Voici une chose que j'emporte à la maison. Où est Louise, je l'ai mise en pension. La sagesse. Une déesse.*

56. *Et* is pronounced as *è*, at the end of words. Ex.: *coquet, secret, toupet = coquè, secrè, toupè, &c.*

57. *Ent* is not pronounced at all in verbs in the third person plural, when *ent* is preceded by a vowel. Ex.: *Ils lisaient, ils parlaient, ils chanteraient = ils lisai, ils parlai, ils chanterai*; but if *ent* is preceded by a consonant, *nt* only are silent, and the *e* follows the rule No. 18. Ex.: *Ils lisent, ils parlent, ils chantent = ils lise, ils parle, ils chante.*

52. Are the exceptions important to learn? Are some general? Is *e* articulated after *g* before *a*, *o*?—54. How is *e* sounded when before two consonants?—55. How is *s* articulated between two vowels? How is *ss* sounded? 56. How is *et* pronounced at the end of words?—57. What peculiarity regarding *ent* in verbs, third person plural?

58. The vowel *y*, if placed after a vowel, is pronounced as two distinct *i*'s. The first *i* always forms a compound sound with the vowel placed before *y*; the second *i* forms a syllable by itself, if followed by a consonant, or it forms a diphthong with the sound following it. *Y* alone, at the beginning of words, or after a consonant, is always sounded as one *i* only. Ex.: *Un citoyen doit être loyal à son pays*, pronounce: *un ci-toi-ien doit être loi-ial à son pai-is*. Il *y* a une *lyre* ici.

59. Consonants, with the exception of four, *c, f, l, r*, are not articulated at the end of French words. Ex.: *J'irai chez vous avec un vif plaisir. Le bal aura lieu ce soir*. Remark that when *c, f, l, r*, are sounded, they always form with the preceding vowel a syllabic sound. Exceptions to this rule and the following are given in No. 68.

60. The nasal sound *en* sounds as the nasal sound *in* when placed after the letter *i*, in every kind of words, except in a few nouns. Ex.: *Le mien, le sien, le tien ne sont rien en comparaison du bien qu'il a fait. Il vient, il viendra. Je le préviendrai que son chien a été donné à Lucien. Cet indien, est-il chrétien?*

61. *Er, ez, ed*, sound as *é* at the end of words. *Er* is an exception in words of one syllable, and a few of two. Ex.: *Venez chercher le faux nez, vous le mettrez pour amuser votre cousin. Allez chez le boulanger et chez le fermier. Mon pied est enflé.*

62. *Est* sounds as *è*. *Et* sounds as *é*. Il *est* mon ami *et* vous aussi. Tu *es* avec lui *et* avec elle. Vous *ne savez pas ce qu'il est*.

63. *Es* is pronounced *è*, in words of one syllable. Ex.: *Mes limes, ses serises, tes lattes, les dalles, mes larmes, tes rcntes, ces pièces, des cordes.*

64. The letter *t* is articulated as *s* in words ending in *tial*,

58. What is said of the vowel *y*?—59. Which consonants are generally sounded in French? What do they form with the preceding vowel? 60. How is *en* after *i* pronounced?—61. How are *er, ez, ed*, pronounced at the end of words?—62. How are *est* (is) and *et* (and) pronounced? 63. How do you pronounce *es* in monosyllables?—64. When is *t* articulated as *s*?

tiel, tion. (See *ti*, No. 68.) Ex.: *La nation a voté une nouvelle constitution. La potion est mauvaise. Cette action est un acte impartial.*

§ XIX. OF THE UNION OF WORDS.

65. The rule given that a word ending with a consonant *should be joined* to a word beginning with a vowel, is absolutely erroneous, and leads to a heavy affected manner of pronouncing.

We give here the *general rule*. Two words are joined together by sounding the last consonant of the first on the beginning vowel of the second, every time that the reader or speaker would not be able to stop between the two words without breaking the sense of the sentence; but when able to stop between the two words without breaking the sense of the sentence, the union of the two words must not take place. This is easily understood, when it is said that the union of words takes place for the sake of euphony only.

66. When joined to the following words *s* and *x* are articulated as *z*; *d* as *t*; *g* as *k*; *f* as *v*; *rt* as *r*; the other articulations according to their own way to be articulated. Ex.: *Nous avons été nous amuser à la campagne. Les enfants sages iront chez leurs amis pour s'y amuser. Un grand-homme. Tort ou raison.*

The *t* of the conjunction *et* (and) is never joined to the next word. Ex.: *Mes amis sont arrivés et ils ont amené leurs enfants. Vous et eux, lui et elle.*

§ XX. A FEW LAST OBSERVATIONS.

67. There are in French words which, as in other languages, are not pronounced according to given rules. We have carefully

65. What is the general rule for the union of words? When joined to a vowel how are *s*, *x*, *d*, *g*, *f*, and *rt* articulated?—66. Is the *t* of the conjunction *et* joined to a vowel?—67. If a consonant is placed between two vowels, where does the division of syllables take place? If two consonants are placed between two vowels, what is the result? And if three consonants are placed between two vowels?

collected them, and placed them under the title of *Remarks upon the twenty-six letters of the French alphabet*. It is not necessary to commit these remarks to memory, but to read them every time the pupil feels the need of it.

Learners should begin now to read from *The French Reader*, which follows this treatise.

A few words more, and our *Complete Treatise on French Pronunciation* will be completed.

To read well in French, the most important thing to know, not only well, but *perfectly well*, is the *sounds*. The reader must be able to distinguish them, and to say such a word is composed of such a simple sound, of such compound sounds, and of such syllabic and nasal sounds. When reading in the Reader, the pupil must practise the *reading by sounds*, and *by syllables*, before trying to read fluently; and he must do it until he is able to pronounce every sound of a reading lesson fluently, and without any mistake of pronunciation. Let the pupil remember that one consonant between two vowels begins a syllable. If two consonants are placed between two vowels, see if these two consonants are a double articulation or a compound articulation, given in Nos. 35 and 47; if so, they begin a syllable, and are never separated; but if they are neither to be found as compound or double articulations, the first of these consonants forms a syllabic sound with the preceding vowel, and the second consonant forms another syllable with the following sound. If three consonants are placed between two vowels, the only thing to see is, if it is not a triple articulation; if so, that triple articulation begins a syllable; if not, the division comes between the first and the second consonant.

PUNCTUATION.

There are in French, as well as in English, *ten* signs of punctuation, called:—1. La virgule, (,) *the comma*. 2. Le point et virgule, (;) *the semicolon*. 3. Les deux points, (:) *the colon*. 4. Le point, (.) *the full stop, or period*. 5. Le point d'interrogation, (?) *the note of interrogation*. 6. Le point d'exclamation, (!) *the note of exclamation*. 7. Les points de suspension, (. . .) *the notes of suspension*. 8. La parenthèse, () *the parenthesis*. 9. Les guillemets, (‘‘) *the inverted commas*. 10. L'accolade, (}) *the brace*.

§ XXI.

68. REMARKS UPON THE TWENTY-SIX LETTERS OF THE FRENCH ALPHABET.

[N. B.—*This section is not to be learned by heart, but referred to when the pupil needs it. It is a careful collection of every exception to the sixty-seven preceding rules.*]

A.

The simple sound *a* is not pronounced in the following words: *Août*, AUGUST; *curaçao*, CURAÇOA (*liquor*); *Saône* (*a French river*); *taon*, HORSE-FLY.

B.

This consonant is not sounded at the end of words; but it is articulated in *club*, CLUB; *Jacob*, JACOB; *Caleb*, CALEB.

C.

For this letter see No. 12. This consonant is articulated at the end of words. In the following ones it is articulated as *g*. *Seconder*, TO SECOND; *second*, SECOND; *secondement*, SECONDLY; *czar*, CZAR; *reine-claude*, GREEN GAGE.

D.

The letter *d* is silent at the end of words, but it is pronounced in *sud*, SUD; *Alfred*, ALFRED; *David*, DAVID; and in a few other proper names. In *Madrid*, MADRID, the *d* is silent.

E.

The sound *e* is pronounced *a* in the words *femme*, WOMAN; *indemniser*, TO INDEMNIFY; *indemnité*, INDEMNITY; *solennel*, SOLEMN; and their derivatives.

F.

This letter is articulated at the end of words. By exception it is not articulated in the following: *bœuf-gras*, CATTLE-SHOW; *des bœufs*, OXEN; *des œufs*, EGGS; *chef-d'œuvre*, MASTER-PIECE; *clef*, KEY; *les nerfs*, the NERVES. *F* is sounded in the word *neuf*, NINE, when used alone, but if followed by a consonant the *f* is silent.

G.

G is not sounded at the end of words. (See No. 12.)

H.

The consonant *h* is mute or aspirate; when aspirate the elision of a vowel never takes place before it, and the preceding word must never be joined with the word beginning by an *h* aspirate.

The following are the principal words in which it is aspirate.

hableur,	<i>boaster.</i>	hazard,	<i>hazard.</i>
hache,	<i>axe.</i>	hazarder,	<i>to risk.</i>
haie,	<i>hedge.</i>	hâve,	<i>wan.</i>
haillons,	<i>rags.</i>	havre-sac,	<i>knapsack.</i>
haine,	<i>hatred.</i>	hé! hélas!	<i>ha! hoy! hy!</i>
haïr,	<i>to hate.</i>	héler,	<i>to hail.</i>
haire,	<i>hair-shirt.</i>	hennir,	<i>to neigh.</i>
haler,	<i>to haul.</i>	héron,	<i>heron.</i>
halle,	<i>market.</i>	héros,	<i>hero.</i>
hallebarde,	<i>halberd.</i>	hersage,	<i>harrowing.</i>
halte,	<i>halt.</i>	herse,	<i>hearse.</i>
hamac,	<i>hammock.</i>	herser,	<i>to harrow.</i>
hameçon,	<i>fish-hook.</i>	hêtre,	<i>beech-tree.</i>
hampe,	<i>staff.</i>	heurter,	<i>to strike.</i>
hanche,	<i>hip.</i>	hibou,	<i>owl.</i>
hanneton,	<i>May-bug.</i>	hideusement,	<i>hideously.</i>
hanter,	<i>to frequent.</i>	hideux,	<i>hideous.</i>
harangue,	<i>harangue.</i>	hiérarchie,	<i>hierarchy.</i>
haras,	<i>stud.</i>	hisser,	<i>to hoist.</i>
harasser,	<i>to harass.</i>	hobereau,	<i>hobby.</i>
harceler,	<i>to torment.</i>	hocher,	<i>to shake.</i>
hardes,	<i>old clothes.</i>	holà!	<i>holloa! stop!</i>
hardi,	<i>bold.</i>	Hollande,	<i>Holland.</i>
hardiesse,	<i>boldness.</i>	homard,	<i>lobster.</i>
harem,	<i>harem.</i>	Hongrie,	<i>Hungary.</i>
hareng,	<i>herring.</i>	honte,	<i>shame.</i>
hargneux,	<i>cross-grained.</i>	horde,	<i>horde.</i>
haricot,	<i>bean.</i>	hotte,	<i>basket.</i>
haridelle,	<i>jade.</i>	houblon,	<i>hoops.</i>
harnacher,	<i>to harness.</i>	houille,	<i>coal.</i>
harnais,	<i>harness.</i>	houle,	<i>swell.</i>
haro!	<i>cry of shame.</i>	houlette,	<i>crook.</i>
harpe,	<i>harp.</i>	houpelande,	<i>houppelande.</i>
harpie,	<i>harpy.</i>	houspiller,	<i>to mob.</i>
harpon,	<i>harpoon.</i>	housse,	<i>horse cloths.</i>
harponer,	<i>to harpoon.</i>	houx,	<i>holly-tree.</i>
hâte,	<i>haste.</i>	hucher,	<i>to hunt.</i>
hâter,	<i>to hasten.</i>	Huguenot,	<i>Huguenot.</i>
haubans,	<i>shrouds.</i>	huées,	<i>hootings.</i>
hause,	<i>block.</i>	humer,	<i>to inhale.</i>
hausse-col,	<i>gorget.</i>	huppe,	<i>tuft.</i>
hausser,	<i>to rise.</i>	hurlement,	<i>howling.</i>
haut,	<i>high.</i>	hurler,	<i>to howl.</i>
hautain,	<i>haughty.</i>	hussard,	<i>hussar.</i>
haute,	<i>high.</i>	hutte,	<i>hut.</i>
hauteur,	<i>height.</i>		

The letter *h* is aspirate in every word derived from the preceding ones. There is no way but practice to know when the *h* is mute or aspirate.

Before an *h* mute the elision of a vowel takes place. Ex. : *l'homme*, for *le*

homme, THE MAN. After a consonant *h* is not pronounced, except *ch*, which forms a compound articulation. (See No. 35.)

I.

The letter *i* is not sounded in the words

empoigner,	<i>to grasp.</i>	poignant,	<i>poignant, keen.</i>
moignon,	<i>stump.</i>	poignée,	<i>handful.</i>
oignon,	<i>onion.</i>	poignet,	<i>wrist.</i>
poignard,	<i>dagger.</i>		

And in the proper names *Aignan, Cavaignac, Montaigne.*

J AND K.

No remarks upon these letters.

L.

The letter *l*, which is pronounced at the end of words, is not pronounced at the end of the following:

baril,	<i>barrel,</i>	gril,	<i>toaster.</i>
chenil,	<i>hovel.</i>	nombriil,	<i>navel.</i>
coutil,	<i>ticking.</i>	outil,	<i>tool.</i>
cul-de-sac,	<i>blind alley.</i>	persil,	<i>parsley.</i>
fenil,	<i>hay-loft.</i>	pouls,	<i>pulse.</i>
fournil,	<i>bake-house.</i>	soul,	<i>intoxicated, drunk.</i>
fusil,	<i>gun.</i>	sourcil,	<i>eye-brow.</i>
gentil,	<i>pretty.</i>		

In *fil*s, SON, the *l* is silent and the *s* is pronounced.

LL.

The *ll* is liquid after the vowel *i* or *y* only; it forms then a compound articulation. (See No. 35.)

Ill is never liquid at the beginning of a word. Ex.: *illustré*, ILLUSTRATED; *illimité*, UNLIMITED; neither in words ending in *illaire*, *illation*. It is not liquid in the following verbs, *distiller*, to DISTIL; *osciller*, to OSCILLATE; *scintiller*, to SCINTILLATE; *vaciller*, to STAGGER; and in the following words:

Achille,	<i>Achilles.</i>	Lille,	<i>a city in France.</i>
codicille,	<i>codicil.</i>	mille,	<i>thousand.</i>
Cyrille,	<i>Cyril.</i>	papille,	<i>papilla.</i>
fébrille,	<i>febrile.</i>	pupille,	<i>ward.</i>
Gilles,	<i>Giles.</i>	tranquille,	<i>quiet.</i>
imbécille,	<i>idiot.</i>	ville,	<i>city.</i>

And their derivatives.

The letter *l*, double or single, is always liquid after the following sounds and diphthongs: *ai, ei, œi, eui, uei, oui*. Ex.:

feuille,	<i>leaf.</i>	orgueil,	<i>pride.</i>
houille,	<i>coal.</i>	paille,	<i>straw.</i>
œil,	<i>eye, glance.</i>	veille,	<i>watch (to).</i>

M.

This letter is not pronounced in *damner*, to DAMN; *condamner*, to CONDEMN; *automne*, AUTUMN; and by exception it is pronounced in *Amsterdam, Harlem, amen*, and a few other proper names.

N.

This letter is not pronounced in *Monsieur*. Pronounce it *Mesieu*.

O.

O is not pronounced in *faon*, FAWN; *Laon* (a town in France); *paon*, PEACOCK.

P.

P is silent at the end of words. By exceptions it is pronounced in *cap*, CAP; *Gap*, GAP; *Alep*, ALEP; *cep* (vine-stock).

P is generally pronounced in the middle of words, except in the following, in which it is silent.

baptême,	<i>baptism.</i>	exempter,	<i>to dispense.</i>
baptiste,	<i>baptist.</i>	sculpteur,	<i>sculptor.</i>
dompter,	<i>to subdue.</i>	sept,	<i>seven.</i>

And their derivatives.

Q.

This letter is articulated as *k*. It is articulated in *cing*, FIVE; and *coq*, COCK. If *cing* is followed by a consonant the *q* is silent. Ex.: *cing cents*, FIVE HUNDRED.

QU.

Qu, which is considered as a compound articulation (see No. 35), is pronounced as *cou*, in the following words:

aquarelle,	<i>aquarelle.</i>	quadragénaire,	{ <i>a person 40 years of age.</i>
aquatique,	<i>aguatic.</i>	quadrature,	
équation,	<i>equation.</i>	quadrupède,	<i>quadruped.</i>
équatorial,	<i>equatorial.</i>	quadruple,	<i>fourfold.</i>
équateur,	<i>equator.</i>	Quaker,	<i>Quaker.</i>
in-quarto,	<i>quarto.</i>		
quadragesime,	<i>quadragesima.</i>		

And their derivatives.

Qu is pronounced as the letter *k* in other cases. (See No. 35.)

R.

This letter is always pronounced after the vowels *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, except in the word *Monsieur* (*sir*).

By exception to the rule 61, the letter *r* is pronounced at the end of the following words, and forms with the *e* the syllabic sound *er*.

amer,	<i>bitter.</i>	Jupiter,	<i>Jupiter.</i>
Belveder,	<i>Belvidere.</i>	la mer,	<i>the sea.</i>
cancer,	<i>cancer.</i>	Lucifer,	<i>Lucifer.</i>
cher,	<i>dear.</i>	Luther,	<i>Luther.</i>
enfer	<i>hell.</i>	magister,	{ <i>village school- master.</i>
envers,	<i>towards.</i>	Niger,	
éther,	<i>ether.</i>	pater,	<i>pater.</i>
fer,	<i>iron.</i>	stahouder,	<i>stadholder.</i>
fier,	<i>proud.</i>	ter,	<i>third time.</i>
frater,	<i>ignorant surgeon.</i>	ver,	<i>worm.</i>
Gessner,	<i>Gessner.</i>	vers,	<i>towards.</i>
hier,	<i>yesterday.</i>		
liver,	<i>winter.</i>		

RR.

Double *r* sounds as a single *r*, except in the future and conditional of the verbs, *acquérir*, to ACQUIRE; *courir*, to RUN; *mourir*, to DIE.

S.

The letter *s* is articulated in two different ways—that of *c* and of *z*; as in *saisir*, to SEIZE.

The letter *s* is not articulated in the following words :

scène,	<i>scene.</i>	Ovesme.
science,	<i>knowledge.</i>	Du Guesclin.
scieur,	<i>sawyer.</i>	d'Estrées.
sceptique,	<i>skeptic.</i>	Le Nostre.
sceptre,	<i>sceptre.</i>	Vosges.
schisme,	<i>schism.</i>	And in a few other pro-
Scythe,	<i>Scythian.</i>	per names.

By exception *s* is articulated as *z* in the following words :

Alsace,	<i>Alsatia.</i>	transaction,	<i>transaction.</i>
balsamique,	<i>balsam.</i>	transiger,	<i>to compound.</i>
balsamite,	<i>customary.</i>	transitoire,	<i>transitory.</i>
intransitif,	<i>intransitive.</i>	transalpin,	<i>transalpine.</i>

S is not articulated at the end of French words, but by exception it is in the following ones, as the syllabic sounds *as*, *es*, *is*, *os*, *us*, *ys*. (See No. 41.)

Adonis,	<i>Adonis.</i>	jadis,	<i>formerly.</i>
Agésilas,	<i>Agesilaus.</i>	Jésus,	<i>Jesus.</i>
agnus,	<i>Agnus.</i>	Kermès,	<i>Kermes.</i>
aloès,	<i>aloe.</i>	La Lys,	<i>a river in France.</i>
Amandis,	<i>Amadis.</i>	laps,	<i>lapse.</i>
Argus,	<i>argus.</i>	Las Casas,	<i>Las Casas.</i>
aç,	<i>acc.</i>	Lens,	<i>a city in France.</i>
Athos,	<i>Athos.</i>	Lesbos,	<i>Lesbos.</i>
Atlas,	<i>Atlas.</i>	lis,	<i>lily.</i>
Bacchus,	<i>Bacchus.</i>	maïs,	<i>Indian corn.</i>
bis,	<i>twice.</i>	Mars,	<i>Mars.</i>
blocus,	<i>blockade.</i>	mérinos,	<i>merino sheep.</i>
Brutus,	<i>Brutus.</i>	métis,	<i>mongrel.</i>
Calus,	<i>Calus.</i>	Minos,	<i>Minos.</i>
cassis,	<i>blue currant.</i>	mœurs,	<i>manners.</i>
cens,	<i>census.</i>	omnibus,	<i>omnibus.</i>
choléra-morbus.	<i>Cholera.</i>	orémus,	<i>orémus.</i>
Cortes,	<i>Cortes.</i>	ours,	<i>bear.</i>
Délos,	<i>Delos.</i>	Paris,	<i>the shepherd.</i>
Épaminondas,	<i>Epaminondas.</i>	Paros,	<i>Paros.</i>
Florès,	<i>Flores.</i>	Pathos,	<i>Pathos.</i>
Gil Blas,	<i>Gil Blas.</i>	Phébus,	<i>Phebus.</i>
gratis,	<i>gratis.</i>	plus-que-parfait.	<i>pluperfect.</i>
hélas!	<i>alas!</i>	prospectus,	<i>prospectus.</i>
hiatus,	<i>hiatus.</i>	Protésilas,	<i>Protesilas.</i>
ibis,	<i>ibis.</i>	rébus,	<i>rebus.</i>
iris,	<i>iris.</i>	Régulus,	<i>Regulus.</i>

Reims,	<i>a city in France.</i>	tourne-vis,	<i>screw-driver.</i>
relaps,	<i>relapse.</i>	tous (pronoun),	<i>all.</i>
rhinocéros,	<i>rhinoceros.</i>	us,	<i>usage.</i>
Rubens,	<i>Rubens.</i>	vasistas,	<i>casement window.</i>
sens,	<i>sense.</i>	Vénus,	<i>Venus.</i>
sus,	<i>upon.</i>	vis,	<i>screw.</i>
Titus,	<i>Titus.</i>		

The *s* is not articulated in *sens commun*, COMMON SENSE; in *Jésus Christ*, JESUS CHRIST, and in *fleur-de-lis*, FLOWER DE LUCE.

T.

The letter *t* is not articulated in French at the end of words, but by exception it is articulated in the following.

1st. In those ending in *ct*, as :

aspect,	<i>aspect.</i>	intact,	<i>untouched.</i>
contact,	<i>contact.</i>	respect,	<i>respect.</i>
circospect,	<i>circospect.</i>	strict,	<i>strict.</i>
distinct,	<i>distinct.</i>	succinct,	<i>succinct.</i>
infect,	<i>infectious.</i>	tact,	<i>tact.</i>

2d. In the following also:

accessit,	<i>accessit.</i>	l'est,	<i>the east.</i>
Brest,	<i>Brest.</i>	l'ouest,	<i>the west.</i>
brut,	<i>raw.</i>	luth,	<i>lute.</i>
but,	<i>butt.</i>	lut,	<i>luting.</i>
Christ, but not in	<i>Jesus-Christ.</i>	mat,	<i>mate.</i>
chut,	<i>silence.</i>	net,	<i>clean.</i>
déficit,	<i>deficiency.</i>	occiput,	<i>occiput.</i>
dot,	<i>dowry.</i>	opiat,	<i>opiate.</i>
exéat,	<i>exeat.</i>	Pesth,	<i>Pesth.</i>
fat	<i>fuss.</i>	prériter,	<i>preterite.</i>
fret,	<i>freight.</i>	rapt,	<i>abduction.</i>
granit,	<i>granite.</i>	subit,	<i>sudden.</i>
gratuit,	<i>gratuitous.</i>	test,	<i>test.</i>
immédiat,	<i>immediate.</i>	toast	<i>toast.</i>
introït,	<i>introit.</i>	transit,	<i>transit.</i>
Japhet,	<i>Japhet.</i>	un fait,	<i>a fact.</i>
Josaphat,	<i>Josaphat.</i>	ut,	<i>c, ut, gamut.</i>
lest,	<i>ballast.</i>	vivat,	<i>hurra !</i>

In *sept, huit, vingt*, SEVEN, EIGHT, TWENTY, the *t* is not articulated before a consonant, but is articulated in other cases.

TH.

Th is articulated in French as *t*.

TI.

Ti is pronounced as *ci* in the syllable *tia*. Ex.: *Miltiade*, MILTIADÉ; *Spartiate*, SPARTAN, &c.; except in *Bastia*, BASTIA; *centiare*, FRENCH MEASURE; il *chatia*, he chastised; *tiare*, TIARA.

Ti is also pronounced as *ci* in words ending in *atie, étie, itie*.

Ex.: *diplomatie*, *diplomacy.* *Nigritie*, *Nigritie.*

And in the words:

argutie,	<i>quibble.</i>	initier,	<i>to initiate.</i>
balbutier,	<i>to stammer.</i>	minutie,	<i>trifle.</i>
Béotie,	<i>Beotia.</i>	péripétie,	<i>peripeteia.</i>
ineptie,	<i>folly.</i>		

Ti is also pronounced as *ci* or *s* in words ending in *tial*, *tiel*, *tieux*, *tion*, *tius*; but if these terminations are preceded by *s* or *x* the *t* is articulated also.

Ex. : digestion,	<i>digestion.</i>	mixture,	<i>mixture.</i>
mixture,	<i>mixture.</i>		

The *t* is articulated also in verbs.

Ex. : Nous étions,	<i>We were.</i>	Nous montions,	<i>We were ascending.</i>
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T is articulated as *s* in words ending in *tien*, and in the following words :

patient,	<i>sufferer.</i>	quotient,	<i>quotient.</i>
patience,	<i>patience.</i>	satiété,	<i>satiety.</i>
patienter,	<i>to take patience.</i>		

In the following it keeps its own pronunciation as *t*.

Amphictyon.	<i>Amphictyon.</i>	le tien,	<i>thine.</i>
chrétien,	<i>christian.</i>	maintien,	<i>maintenance.</i>
entretien,	<i>keeping in repair.</i>	Pétion,	<i>Petion.</i>
épizootie,	<i>epizooty.</i>	Sébastien,	<i>Sebastian.</i>
étioler,	<i>to etiolate.</i>	soutien,	<i>support.</i>
la tienne,	<i>thine.</i>		

U.

U by exception is pronounced after the letter *g* in the following words :

aiguiser,	<i>to sharpen.</i>	linguiste,	<i>linguist.</i>
aiguë,	<i>sharp.</i>	consanguinité,	<i>consanguinity.</i>
aiguillonner,	<i>to goad.</i>	Guisé,	<i>(proper name.)</i>
ambiguïté,	<i>ambiguity.</i>	inextinguible,	<i>inextinguishable.</i>
arguer,	<i>to argue.</i>	sanguinaire,	<i>sanguinary.</i>

The syllable *gua* is pronounced as *goua* in

alguazil,	<i>alguazil.</i>	Guatémala.	<i>Guatemala.</i>
Guadalquivir,	<i>Guadalquiver.</i>	lingual,	<i>lingual.</i>
Guadeloupe,	<i>Guadaloupe.</i>		

But in other French words the *u* is silent.

Qua is pronounced *quoua* in a few words only, as :

aquatique,	<i>aquatic.</i>	liquation,	<i>liquation.</i>
équator,	<i>equator.</i>	quadragésimal,	<i>quadragesimal.</i>
in-quarto,	<i>quarto size.</i>	Quaker,	<i>Quaker.</i>

V.

V is always articulated as in English.

W.

This letter is not used in French except for foreign words. In that case

It is always best to pronounce it, if you can, as it is pronounced in the language to which it belongs.

X.

This letter is generally silent at the end of words, except in *préfix*, *prefix*, *silex*, and in the following proper names :

Sphinx,	Fox,	Pollux,
Ajax,	Aix-la-Chapelle.	

X is articulated as *gz* at the beginning of words, or when forming the syllabic sound *ex* followed by a vowel.

Ex. : Xavier,	<i>proper name.</i>	examen,	<i>examination.</i>
Ximenès,	“ “	exercice, etc.	<i>exercise.</i>
Xercès,	“ “		

X is articulated as *c* in *excès*, *exciter*, &c., to *excite*.

X is articulated as *z* in the derivative words of *deux*, TWO; *six*, SIX; *dix*, TEN

Ex. : Deuxièmement,	<i>secondly.</i>	dixième,	<i>tenth, &c.</i>
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X is articulated as *ss* in

Auxerre,	<i>proper name.</i>	Auxonne,	<i>proper name.</i>
Bruxelles,	“ “	dix,	<i>ten.</i>
		soixante,	<i>sixty.</i>

Y.

See rule 58. Y sounds as *i* after a consonant, or alone, and as two *i*'s after a vowel.

Z.

Z is articulated very soft at the beginning or in the middle of words, but at the end of them it is silent, except in the few following ones :

Cortez,	<i>proper names.</i>	Gaz,	<i>Gas.</i>
Rodez,	“ “	ranz,	<i>ranz.</i>
Suez,	“ “		

The termination *tz* is articulated as *sse* in the following proper names.

Austerlitz,	Coblentz,	Metz,	Sedlitz,	Seltz.
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And as *ts* in other cases,

68. In which words is *A* not pronounced? What about *B*? Explain the different ways of articulating the letter *C*? What about *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*? When is the letter *H* mute or aspirate? Which are the principal words in which it is aspirated? What about *I*, *J*, *K*? Is *L* pronounced at the end of words in French? At the end of which words do you pronounce it? How do you pronounce *Son* in French? When are *LL* liquid? In which words are they not liquid? What about *M*, *N*, *O*, *P*, *Q*? What about *Qu*? In which words is it pronounced *cou*? Is *R* pronounced at the end of words? How is *er* pronounced generally? When is it pronounced as the syllabic sound *er*? What about *RR*? Is *S* articulated at the end of French words? At the end of which words is it pronounced? In which principal words is *T* articulated? What about *TH*, *TI*? What about *U*, *V*. What about *W* in French? Is *X* articulated at the end of words? In which words is it articulated? When is it articulated as *GZ*, *C*, *Z*, and as *SS*? What about *F*? What about *Z*?

RECAPITULATION OF THE TREATISE ON FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

FRENCH ALPHABET.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Vowels.

a e i o u y

Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x z

FRENCH SOUNDS AND ARTICULATIONS.

1. *Simple sounds.*

1. a; 2. e; 3. é; 4. è; 5. i; 6. o; 7. u;
8. y.

2. *Compound sounds.*

1. au-eau; 2. eu-œu; 3. ai-ei; 4. ou;
5. oi.

3. *Nasal sounds.*

1. an-am-en-em; 2. in-im-ain-aim-
ein-yn-ym; 3. on-om; 4. un-um-
eun.

1. *Simple articulations.*

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r,
s, t, v, x, z.

2. *Compound articulations.*

ch, ph, gn, ill, qu, gu, bb, cc, dd,
ff, gg, ll, mm, nn, pp, rr, ss, tt,
th, rh, d'h, j'h, l'h.

3. *Double and triple articulations.*

1. bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr,
tr, vr, sb, sc, sl, sm, sp, st, ps, pn,
mn; 2. ccl, fl, ppl, bbr, ccr, ffr,
ppr, ttr, phr, thr, scl, ser, spl, spr,
sqr, str, sth, sph, squ, chl, chr.

4. *Syllabic sounds.*

1. ab, ac, ad, af, ag, al, ap, ar, as, ax. 2. eb, ec, ed, ef, eg, el, ep, er, es,
ex. 3. ib, ic, id, if, ig, il, ip, ir, is, ix. 4. ob, oc, od, of, og, ol, op, or, os,
ox. 5. ub, uc, ud, uf, ug, ul, up, ur, us, ux. 6. yl, yr, ys. 7. aug, aul, aur,
aus. 8. euf, œuf, eur, œur. 9. air. 10. oug, oul, our, ous. 11. oif, oil,
oir. 12. *Syllabic final liquid sounds,* euil, œil, ail, eil.

Exceptions and difficulties.

1. â, ê, î, ô, û, are pronounced broad. 2. C = k before a, o, u. Ç = s before
a, o, u. 4. G = j before e, é, è, i, y. 5. G is hard before a, o, u. 6. H is
silent in French. 7. E is silent after a vowel, and nearly silent at the end
of words. 8. The division of syllables takes place immediately after each
sound. 9. N, m, nn or mm between two vowels never form a nasal sound.
10. E is not pronounced after g before a, o. 11. E sounds as è before a
doubled consonant. 12. S = z between two vowels. 13. Et = è at the end
of words. 14. Ent is silent in verbs, third person plural. 15. Y = ii after
a vowel. 16. C, f, l, r, are the only consonants articulated at the end of
words. 17. En = in after the letter i. 18. Er, ez, ed = é at the end of
words. 19. Est = è; et = é. 20. T = s in words ending in tion, tial,
tiel. 21. When joined to a word s and x = z; d = t; g = k; f = v;
rt = r. 22. Et is never joined to the next vowel.



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